

The Cromwell Argus

HOWESDAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 220, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Eldon
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Chases, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, andromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff.
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

Be to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mixing purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c., &c., &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS, he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
SHAPERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in
DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools

Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars
and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWS AGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

CHEAPEST

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORE
IN CROMWELL.

J. SOLOMON,

THE CHEAP DRAPER,

Has opened out permanently in Cromwell with a large and splendid assortment of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON!!

Ladies' Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Silk Jackets, Lace Goods, Shawls, Dress Materials, Costumes, etc., etc.

NOT TO BE EQUALLED IN PRICE OR STYLE IN CROMWELL!

NO OLD STOCK! ALL PERFECTLY NEW AND SELECTED FROM THE LATEST SHIPMENTS!

J.S. can assure his customers and all intending purchasers they have never had such a choice lot of goods to select from in Cromwell. One trial will convince anyone of the fact.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in great variety.

Knickerbocker Suits.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Straw Hats, New Stock in Fancy Goods, New Stock in Boots and Shoes, New Stock in Crockery and Glassware, New Stock in Jewellery.

The price of every article will be right, and the goods will positively be sold at a small profit to meet the times.

FRESH STOCK COMING TO HAND REGULARLY.

RECOLLECT—NO HUMBUG!

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING,

under the management of Mrs Solomon.

DON'T FORGET TO COME EARLY AND SEE THE NEW STOCK!

J. SOLOMON.

(Premises lately occupied by Bank of New Zealand.)

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

GREAT CLEARING SALE
AT W. TALBOYS'

LONDON HOUSE.

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, & BOOTS

CAN NOW BE BOUGHT AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT AT SUCH VERY LOW PRICES AS TO

EXCITE THE WONDER
OF EVERYONE MAKING A PURCHASE.

Fancy Dresses, 10s 6d, worth 16s
Grenadines, 13s 6d, worth 27s 6d
Figured Lustres, 1s 3d, worth 1s 9d
Brocade do., 1s 6d, worth 2s
French Merinos, 2s 6d, worth 4s

Prints, 6d, worth 9d
Fast colour do., 7d, worth 10d
Hoyle's best do., 8d, worth 1s
Muslins, 7d, worth 11d
Superior do., 9d, worth 1s 3d

Large Stock of WINCEYS and WINCEY SKIRTINGS, from 1s 3d.
Brown Hollands, 10d, worth 1s 3d
Best do., 1s, worth 1s 6d
Diapers, 1s 3d, worth 2s

Calicoes, 6d, worth 8d
Horrucks's, 7d, worth 10d
Best do., 9d, worth 1s

Bargains in FLANNEL, 1s 6d, worth 2s 3d.

COME EARLY AND SEE THE REMNANT TABLE.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

A few Men's Tweed Suits, 35s, worth 50s.

Tweed Suits, 35s, worth 70s
Extra good do., 60s, worth 80s
Silk-mixed do., 67s 6d, worth 85s

Tweed Coats, 15s, worth 20s
Tweed Coats, 20s, worth 27s 6d
Silk-mixed do., 27s 6d, worth 35s

TWEED TROUSERS and VESTS, from 17s 6d, worth 27s 6d.

Tweed Trousers, 12s, worth 17s 6d
Corded do., 14s, worth 20s
Best Corded, 16s 6d, worth 22s 6d

Moles, 7s 6d, worth 8s 6d
Do., 8s 6d, worth 10s 6d
Best do., 9s 6d, worth 11s 6d

Men's FLANNELS, large sizes, 5s 6d.—Knitted DRAWERS, in white and grey, 6s 6d.

CRIMEANS, CRIMEANS, from 5s 6d.

FRENCH FELT HATS, from 4s 6d.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

Ladies' Kid Boots, 3s 6d
Black lasting do., 9s 6d

Men's Kid Boots, 14s 6d
Superior do., 17s 6d

Children's Boots will be sold at COST PRICE.

The Watertights and Shooting Boots usually sold at 22s 6d are now reduced to 18s.

All intending purchasers are requested to come early, as the goods are marked at such low prices that they are bound soon to be sold. It is impossible to quote the price of every article, but all goods will be sold for cash at the above uniform reduction.

W. TALBOYS,

LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell

CROMWELL, TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest
Prices compatible with Good Material and
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building, Ironmongery, Carpenters and Miners'
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope,
SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST.

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melbourne Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 12s.
DRAUGHT " . . . 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY,

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.

Cromwell

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRO-

VISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS;

GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,

LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

To FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers during the forthcoming season of any quantity of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers, and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure in announcing that they have appointed D. A. JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET . . . CROMWELL.

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

D. MacKELLAR,

ACCOUNTANT and

GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Company, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications prepared

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date.
I. LOUGHNAN.
Mount-Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27a

Cromwell

BEFORE purchasing your WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY call on

E. MURRELL

and inspect his CHOICE STOCK of the above articles.

As all his Watches and Clocks are TAKEN TO PIECES, CLEANED, and ADJUSTED before they are delivered, Customers may depend on getting an article that will give satisfaction.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES cleaned and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

K. P. R. E. T. S. C. H.,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

F. SANSOM, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER.

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

J. B. LAKE,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

May be consulted at his Residence,

MURRAY-STREET, CROMWELL.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Messrs HAYES & WILLIAMS

Are now prepared to SUPPLY COALS in any quantity.

CROMWELL COALPIT.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £40 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Quartzville, Carrickton, and Nevis, every Sunday, at 9 p.m.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queens-town, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Aliberton, Pembroke, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not later than 2 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Gibbston, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis, Carrickton, and Quartzville, every Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

From Cardrona, Aliberton, Pembroke, Luggate, and Bendigo, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Letters, newspapers, and packets will be re-directed from one post-office to another on the written instructions of the persons addressed, but on re-direction are chargeable with a new and distinct rate of postage, payable on delivery.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).
GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.
The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retained at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P. — Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown).

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS.
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM.

fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

133 CHARLES PEAKE.

Albertown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERTOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommo-
dation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERTOWN.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGATE,

23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to
Lake Wakatipu.

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-
modation for the comfort and convenience of
travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery,
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker
advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-
ceedingly picturesque; and on an island in
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a
PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Arrowtown

P. RITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines,
Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes,
Drapery, &c.

Agent for

T. ROBINSON & Co.,

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
Dunedin and Melbourne.

Queenstown



THE Right Man in the Right Place.

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES
is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been
erected for private families; and visitors may
depend upon every convenience and comfort,
combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee
Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always
going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.

In connection with the above, W. J. BARRY,
Jun., begs to announce that he has taken
THE STABLES

in connection with the Hotel, and assures those
who may favour him with their patronage that
horses will be well and properly cared for.

LIVERY: 6s. per night.

English Grass Paddocks for Horses.

W. J. B., jun., has also to announce that on
and after the 20th September, 1873,

A TWO and FOUR-HORSE COACH
will run between Queenstown and Arrowtown,
twice a week each way.

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods
always on hand. Importer of English and Colo-
nial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended
to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the
District.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

GARRON TIMBER YARD,
CAMP STREET ... QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

R O Y N E,

begs most respectfully to announce to
the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding
districts that, having made arrangements for a
constant supply of Southland Building Timber
(red and white pine and totara, thoroughly sea-
soned), he is prepared to retail the same at the
following very low scale of prices:—

Feather-edged weather-boards, 20s per hun-
dred feet

Shon ling—white pine, 20s; red pine, 22s

Shluc-board—white pine, 25s

Shelving, 22s 6d; dressed, 26s

T & G Lining, 6 x 7, 25s

T G Flooring, 6 x 1, 25s.

A. B. has also for sale a good assortment of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY; also, Door Sashes,
American Lining, Shelving, and Turnery.

Oils, Paints, Varnish, &c.

All orders punctually attended to.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & MACKELLAR.

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,
Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, { CARDS } COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments,
Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP.
(Superior to Lithographed)
ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING.

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE
DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/.

On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25%.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

The charge for Birth and Marriage Announce-
ments is Half-a-crown each, payable at the time
of insertion.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and
Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can re-
sist the healing properties of this excellent Oint-
ment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy
appearance whenever this medicament is applied;
a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the
wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is
arrested, and a complete and permanent cure
quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may
with certainty be cured by the sufferers them-
selves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and
closely attend to the printed instructions. It
should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring
parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed.
a poultice of bread and water may sometimes
be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most
scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If
those who read this paragraph will bring it under
the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it
may concern, they will render a service which
will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflamma-
tion and subduing pain in these complaints in the
same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and
purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they
drive all inflammation and depravities from the
system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the
joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and
uncontracted. A cure may always be effected
even under the worst circumstances, if the use
of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scall Head, Ringworm, and other
Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the ut-
most relief and speediest cure can be readily ob-
tained of all complaints affecting the skin and
joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment
and Pills. But it must be remembered that al-
most all skin diseases indicate depravity of the
blood and derangement of the liver and stomach;
consequently, in many cases, time is required to
purify the blood, which will be effected by a ju-
dicious use of the Pills. The general health will
readily be improved, although the eruption may
be driven out more freely than before; and this
should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps,
and all other Derangements of the
Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the
Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice
a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest,
so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced
into meat. This course will at once remove in-
flammation and ulceration. The worst cases
will yield to this treatment if the printed direc-
tions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the
Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's
purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double ac-
tion of purifying the blood and strengthening the
system renders them more suitable than any
other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous
nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stom-
ach, and bowels, being much deranged, require
purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
in every disorder are affixed to each box and
can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

A Methodist minister, who lived on a small
salary, was unable at one time to get his quar-
terly instalment. He had called a number of
times, but each time he had been put off with
nonsense. At last he went to his steward and told
him that he must have money, for his family
must have the necessities of life. "Money!" re-
plied the steward, "you preach for money! I
thought you preached for the good of souls!"
"Souls!" replied the minister: "I can't eat
souls, and if I could it would take a thousand
souls like yours to make a decent meal."

Messrs Burns (Inspector) and Larnach
(Manager) of the National Bank have paid a
visit to this place. People trust that their
visit is evidence of the intention of the Bank
they represent to afford increased assistance to
commerce and enterprise. Business people, it
seems expected that the advent of "The Na-
tional" with a large capital would afford in-
creased facilities for business, and we shall be
glad if it does, for as banking is carried on in
this district, the agencies are mere feeders for
the head establishments. The banks up-country
are in some way as hampered that everything,
every bill for discount, has to be sent down to
Dunedin first for approval. We do not object
to the way the banks choose to manage their
business, but then they should not make sham
pretences of liberality.—Wakatipu Mail.

WANTED—A first-class GROOM.
Apply immediately,
STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL,
Cromwell.

LOST, a Silver Hunting Lever Watch.
Maker—Rotherham, London; Number
known.
The finder will be rewarded on leaving the
same with
—Mr E. MURRELL,
Watchmaker.

FOR SALE.
One THIRD SHARE in RACE and CLAIM
at KAWARAU GORGE—Apply to
D. MacKELLAR.

COLLEEN BAWN Q.M. COMPANY,
REGISTERED.
The General Meeting of Shareholders stands
adjourned till THURSDAY, 29th January,
at 5 p.m.
D. MacKELLAR,
Manager.

**BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE
COMPANY, LIMITED**.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of
Shareholders will be held at the Company's
Office, Cromwell, on MONDAY, 9th February,
1874.
Business:—To appoint Directors and make
rules for the Company, &c.
CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Legal Manager.

**LUCKNOW QUARTZ MINING
CO., LIMITED**.
A Third Call of 2s 6d per share has been
made, and is payable at the Company's Office
on WEDNESDAY, 11th February.
THOMAS BLACK,
Legal Manager.

**CARRICK RANGE WATER SUP-
PLY CO., REGISTERED**.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Carrick Range
Water Supply Company, Registered, will be
held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Cromwell,
on WEDNESDAY, 28th January next ensuing,
at 3 p.m.
To consider and determine the question of
borrowing the sum of £4000 from the General
Government, under the Regulations made and
provided by the "Public Works and Immigra-
tion Act 1871," and to authorise all the neces-
sary steps to be taken for procuring such a loan
if thought desirable; or to provide other ways
and means.
D. MacKELLAR,
Manager.
Cromwell, Dec. 29, 1873.

**CROMWELL KILWINNING
LODGE (S.C.)**.
The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge
will be held on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 8
o'clock sharp. Business of importance.
By order of the R.W.M.

MR COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
AND CONVEYANCER,
CROMWELL.

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,
Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
trusted to him.
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

New Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.
TENDERS are invited till THURSDAY
evening next, at 8 p.m., for PITCHING and
GRAVELLING a portion of Melmore Terrace,
at per chain.
Specifications may be inspected at my office.
CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

NOTICE—All Debts due to me must
be paid to G. MANSON, Carrickton,
within ONE MONTH, or legal proceedings will
be taken to recover the same.
JAMES BOYD.

**P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
CALEDONIAN QUARTZ MINING COM-
PANY, LIMITED**.
To be registered under the Mining Companies
Act, 1872.
Capital, £6000, in 3000 shares of £2 each.
Five shillings to be paid on application, Five
Shillings on allotment, and the remainder
as may be settled by the Company after
registration.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Mr Thomas Hazlett Mr G. M. Starkey
Mr G. T. Stephenson Mr D. A. Jolly.
SECRETARY.
Charles Colclough.
BANKERS.
Bank of New South Wales, Cromwell.

The present proprietor of the claim desires to
allow the public to participate in this, one of the
few good mining properties in the district, and
proposes to accept 1500 fully paid-up shares, and
£600 cash for the property.

Should the full number of shares not be taken
up upon a date to be fixed by the Provisional
Directors, the moneys paid on application will
be returned, less five per cent. for expenses.

The sum to be paid to the proprietor will ab-
sorb eight shillings per share, leaving two shil-
lings to pay wages, etc., which will be charged
as against the new company from 1st February,
1874.

A considerable quantity of stone, (over 700
tons,) has been raised and crushed, which has
averaged over one ounce per ton, and as greater
depths are reached the stone gives evidence of
increasing richness.

Two shafts have been sunk from the upper
levels to the water level (about eighty feet), and
the tunnel now in course of construction will not
only drain the workings to a depth of 450 feet,
but will open out an extensive field of payable
quartz, capable of keeping the company crush-
ing continuously for years.

The tunnel is one hundred and forty feet into
the ground at present, and the reef may be met
at any moment; in which case the probability
would be that no further calls would require to
be made by the Directors. If any are required,
they will be made not to exceed 1s 6d per share
per month.

Four hundred and fifty feet in length of reef
at present exists under foot in the workings,
proving that an extensive mine only wants de-
velopment.

Applications for information and shares can be
made to any of the Provisional Directors; to
Mr W. O. Ball, broker, Dunedin; or to the un-
dersigned.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Secretary pro tem.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.
Moneys collected by
CROMWELL LOCAL COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER.
Per Messrs B. R. Baird and C. Colclough.—
J W Escott, L1; B R Baird, L3; A Box, L1
1s; Yuk Won, L1; Ah Kew, L2 2s.

DECEMBER.
Per Messrs J. A. Preshaw and J. Taylor.—T
M'Nulty, L3; Hospital Race, won by Mr Daw-
kins' Charlie, L17 8s 6d.

Per Mr J. Marshall.—D MacKellar, L1; J
Emerson, L2; S Brown, L1; J Stewart, L1; J
Bailey, L1; S Williams, L1; R Scott, L1; W
Meuzies, L1; J Marshall, L1 1s.

Per Mr I. Loughnan.—I Loughnan, L2 2s;
H F Wilmoth, 10s; E James, 10s; W Price,
10s; J Leys, 10s; J Webb, 10s; J Elliott, 10s;
D M'Donald, 10s; G Mills, 10s; Mrs M'Naugh-
ton, 10s; W Scott, L1.

JANUARY.
Per Messrs Preshaw and Taylor.—T Rooney,
L1; W Cameron, L1; — Davie, L1; G Mur-
chie, L1; D Walkins, L1; — Oliver, L1; —
Pierce, L1; — Jones, L1; — Roberts, L1; T
Logan, L2; D Taggart, L1; Charles Stewart,
L1 1s; Lars Petersen, L1 1s.

Per Mr A. M'Lean.—A M'Lean, L1; G
M'Lean, 10s; D M'Lean, 10s; H M'Lean, 10s;
L M'Lean, 10s; A Tolmie, 10s; A M'Coll, 10s;
A Currie, 10s; D Cameron, 10s; D Munro, 10s.

Total amount, L.65 16s. 6d.
Cromwell, 26th January, 1874.

To Mining Speculators and others.

FOR SALE,
ONE FOURTH SHARE in the ATA-
LANTA SLUICING CO., Branch Creek, Cardrona.
The Company own the right to twenty heads
of water, and a large area of payable ground, at
present paying £8 per man per week.

Apply to
THOMAS ALLAN,
At the claim.

NOTICE.
COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

**KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT
AND
LIME-KILN.**

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
CROMWELL.**

TENDERS wanted for the ERECTION of a
CHURCH at Cromwell. Plans and specifica-
tions to be seen at Kidd's Hotel, Cromwell, from
January 28th to 31st, inclusive. Tenders to be
sent in to Mr TALBOYS, Cromwell, or Rev. J.
JONES, Clyde, before WEDNESDAY, Feb-
ruary 18, after which date none can be received.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.

J. JONES.

FRESH TENDERS.

Fresh Tenders are required as follows:—

For the Construction and Graveling of 85
chains of road opposite Carlino's.

Tenders are also required for Constructing and
Graveling 85 chains of road, commencing
Cooper's Gully, and extending towards
Clyde.

Specifications may be seen at the Cromwell
and Clyde Police Camps.

Tenders to be sent to the Provincial Engi-
neer's Office, Dunedin, on or before February 7.

THOS. FERGUS,
District Engineer.

SUBSCRIBERS and advertisers are re-
minded that our quarter ends on Tuesday,
3rd February. All accounts will be rendered,
and an immediate settlement of the same is
respectfully requested.

On Thursday, 5th instant, at Alberttown, Mrs
W. ARTHUR WORSOP, of a son.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.

SOME foolish correspondent of the *Tua-
peka Times*, hailing from Clyde, telegraphed
last week to that usually well-informed
paper to the effect that the Governor
"passed through Cromwell without stop-
ping, greatly to the disappointment of the
Mayor and Councillors, who were in wait-
ing." The editor of that paper very natu-
rally says, remembering, no doubt, our
remarks recently on the refusal of the Go-
vernment to gazette our worthy Mayor a
Justice of the Peace: "This is indeed
adding insult to injury. First the authori-
ties decline to confer upon the Mayor of
Cromwell the title of J.P.; and now the
Governor in his tour of the Province can-
not find a moment to receive the ex-
pressions of loyalty from Her Majesty's
lieges of the golden city of the interior.
What great sin has Cromwell committed?"
The most of our contemporaries quote the
Times on the subject, and so it has come
to be generally believed that there was
something special in his Excellency passing
through the town without stopping. It

will be as well, for the sake of his Excel-
lency,—whom it is the fashion at present
with a number of papers to accuse of all
sorts of negligence in the matter of polite-
ness,—and the credit of the town as a hos-
pitable place, to state the exact circum-
stances of the case. After doing so, we
trust the *Tuapeka Times* will give its cor-
respondent a gentle hint to, in future, fol-
low the same careful and truthful line he
usually follows, and avoid the sensational.
We have another reason for making the
explanation, which may be gathered from
our remarks.

It is quite true, unfortunately, that the
Government, influenced by snobbery of
some description or other, have not made
our Mayor a Justice of the Peace. It is
not true, however, that the Mayor and
Councillors were waiting to receive his
Excellency the Governor. When, as we
stated last week, his Honor sent a mes-
sage to the Mayor intimating his Excel-
lency's intention to pass through Cromwell
at such and such a time, that gentleman
immediately called a few of the Council-
lors together to inform them of the fact,
and to give them an opportunity of arrang-
ing for a formal reception of his Excellency.
At the same time, Mr DAWKINS intimated
in the plainest possible language that upon
no account whatever would he consent to
take any part in the reception, and giving,
very properly in our opinion, as his reason,
the fact of the Government having refused
to grant to him the usual honour which is
conferred on Mayors. Mr DAWKINS was
evidently of opinion that, if unfit for the
honour of a J.P.-ship, he was hardly a fit
and proper person to meet his Excellency
the Governor of New Zealand. The
Councillors considered the matter, and on
the whole were of the same opinion as their
chairman, and so it came to pass that
no attempt was made to in any spe-
cial way welcome the Governor, and
he was allowed to pass through with-
out any ill-bred interference. To free the
Governor from any charge of discourtesy
to the "golden city of the interior," as the
Tuapeka Times in a somewhat highfalutin
style describes the township of Cromwell,
it is only necessary to remark that his
Excellency, not having been asked to alight
at Cromwell, could not possibly slight its
inhabitants by passing through without
stopping. He did not even have the op-
portunity of snubbing the dignitaries of
the place, as at Shotover Bridge, for none
of the dignitaries took the trouble to go
and meet him. We believe his Excellency
and his party would have been glad to
have had an excuse for stopping; they
looked as if they would, at any rate.

The next time Sir JAMES FERGUSSON
travels through Otago,—which we hope
will be at an early date,—we trust he will
do one of two things: either travel as
the Governor of New Zealand, or as plain
Sir JAMES FERGUSSON. To do the latter,
and to escape any demonstrations of any
kind, it will only be necessary for him to
leave his mounted escort behind in Dun-
edin, and to give particular injunctions to
his Honor the Superintendent to avoid
giving announcements of his movements
to Mayors and Councillors. He will not
be molested on his journey throughout the
Province. It is impossible for any man to
enjoy the honour and dignity of being a
Governor, and at the same time the pri-
vacy of a private gentleman.

The last issue of the Government Ga-
zette contains the Bye-laws for the town of
Cromwell.

The members of the Cromwell Kilwin-
ning Lodge meet on Wednesday night at the
usual time and place.

The Clifton troupe gave an entertain-
ment on Saturday evening last. The attendance
was rather limited, but the performance was
quite up to the usual mark. A number of prizes
were given away on the occasion.

All the farmers in the district between
Cromwell and Lake Wanaka have gathered in
their crops, or are busy bringing them in. We
believe that in nearly every case an abundant
harvest is the result of their labours.

The attention of shareholders in the
Carrick Water Race Company is called to the
extraordinary meeting, which takes place on
Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Shareholders should
be present, personally or by proxy, as the busi-
ness is of importance.

The road contract between Dagg's hotel
and Mr Grant's carpenter's shop is now being
pushed on under the superintendence of Mr A.
Wood. When the pitching and graveling, ten-
ders for which are advertised for in to-day's
issue, is completed, it will be much improved
for traffic.

Cable telegrams from London are pub-
lished in Dunedin papers to January 14. The
only item of particular interest is the following:—
Jean Luie, the pretended steward of the Os-
prey who gave evidence in the Tichborne trial,
has been committed for trial for perjury. The
police deposed that Luie confessed that he was
prompted and suborned by Messrs Whalley and
Onslow, M.P.s. Mr Whalley declares Luie's
statement to be fictitious.

Three men have been murdered at Paramong (New South Wales) by a lunatic.

A contemporary speaks of the advisability of encouraging Chinese immigration on account of their willingness in harvest and other farm operations. To please everyone, they will have to be of a different stamp to one lately employed by a well-known gardener and farmer in this district. He was willing to "pluck him gooseberry, dig him spud, cut him cabbage, but me no like him big-fellow rake." The rake, we may explain in John's behalf, was of a strong make, about five feet wide, and had teeth six inches long. It was made by a local agricultural implement manufacturer.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held last evening, when there were present: Cr Wright (in the chair), and Crs Grant, Hayes, Shanly, and Pierce. The meeting had been called for the purpose of taking immediate steps to improve that part of Melmore-terrace at present being cut to the permanent level. A specification was arranged for pitching a portion of the road to a width of eighteen feet, and covering it with gravel. The desirability of forming the footpath as far as Mr Thomas's property was discussed, and its necessity acknowledged; but the matter was held over for further consideration. This was all the business.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod in Dunedin on Thursday last, the Rev. Mr Ryley moved the following resolution:—"The Synod having resumed consideration of report of deputies to outlying districts, it was resolved that power be given to the Clutha Presbytery to receive Mr Drake as a minister of this Church, and declare Cromwell a congregation of this Church, the Presbytery to have regard to the regulations anent Sustentation Fund; it being understood that, in view of Mr Drake's age, the regulation anent the Widows and Orphans Fund shall not apply." The motion was carried after some discussion. This resolution will do an act of somewhat delayed justice, and, we hope, will have the effect of infusing new life into the congregation and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in this district.

Mr Colcough furnishes us with a summary of the Corporation receipts and expenditure for the year 1873. They were as follows:—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
Cr Balance	...	265	9	9
Government Road Subsidy	...	300	0	0
Rates	...	252	14	4
Deposits on Contracts	...	1	5	0
Other sources	...	317	11	0
		£1137	0	1

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
Public Works	...	545	10	7
Salaries	...	79	18	7
Other Expenditure	...	84	8	11
Balance	...	427	2	0
		£1137	0	1

A special meeting of the Athenæum Committee was held in the Town-hall on the evening of Thursday, the 22nd instant. There were present: Messrs FRESHAW (president), MacKellar (vice-president), Jolly (secretary and treasurer), Colclough, Baird, Dawkins, J. Taylor, W. Taylor, Starkey, and Johnson. The business was to consider the erection of the Athenæum building. Sketch plans from Mr Burwell, architect, Queenstown, were laid upon the table for the inspection of the Committee. After they had been examined and a long conversation had taken place, it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr Starkey, to ask the architect, in preparing the full plans, to increase the size of the front building, and to make certain other alterations. Mr Colcough proposed an amendment to the effect that Mr Burwell should not be asked to make any alteration or extension of the plan submitted, but it was lost. It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr MacKellar, seconded by Mr Baird, to remit the sketch plan to Mr Burwell, with a memorandum of the wishes of the Committee, and to call for tenders for the erection of the building, tenders to be received up till Friday, 27th February, at 12 noon. Some other unimportant business was then gone through, after which the meeting concluded, with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We hardly think that the good citizens of Cromwell were aware of the risk to which they were exposed for three or four hours on Saturday afternoon last. We are alluding to the fact that a wagon loaded with (amongst other things) 100 kegs of powder stood for the time named opposite the store of Messrs Jolly and Co. As if the mere fact of having so much powder on board was not enough to justify our taking notice of the occurrence, it appears that some of the kegs had burst, and the floor of the wagon was strewn to a certain extent with loose powder. Surely every sane person will join with us in saying that such a careless way of dealing with large quantities of powder is deserving of the utmost censure, and should under no possible circumstances be tolerated. Just let any one try for one moment to reckon up the chances to which the whole township and the human lives which are contained therein, were exposed for three hours on the day we have mentioned, and the result will somewhat stagger him. A spark from the pipe of some heedless passer-by, the tread of the carrier's steel-shod boot upon a lucifer, nay, its accidental contact with a nail on the floor of the wagon, or a hundred other equally likely and trivial chances; and probably the bulk of the property in this township, with the lives of perhaps a hundred people, would have been sacrificed in a moment. We do not write this in any sensational way, but we do it with the hope that the like may not occur again. We know how careless wagoners are in matters of this kind. Some of them exercise sufficient caution no doubt, but some of them we have seen calmly smoking their pipes with half a ton of powder behind them, and we have heard of others doing even more reckless things than that. We have not mentioned, and do not intend to mention, the name of the carrier on this occasion, as we believe he is quite as careful a man as any on the road. The subject is one which we would recommend to the attention of the Town Council at their first meeting.

A criminal information was served by the police upon Edmund Joseph Johnson, for that he, on the 1st January, 1874, whilst master of the British ship Surat, did "unlawfully and by reason of drunkenness, omit to do certain lawful acts," requisite and necessary for saving the ship of which he was in charge.

The local paper says that a "town hall" is about to be erected at Naseby. The entire building will be 80ft. long by 32ft. wide. This will comprise a public hall 41ft. 6in. by 32ft.; three rooms, one on the right of the main entrance, 16ft. by 13ft., and two on the left; each 13ft. by 8ft.; and a stage, the full width of the building, and 16ft. in depth. Cob material will be employed in the construction of the walls.

By the last Provincial Government Gazette, we notice that the Bannockburn School Committee are inviting applications for the office of schoolmaster, the duties to begin in April. The Committee do not, however, state the salary which they are prepared to give. This will probably deter some from applying, if not corrected. The schoolmaster's residence, by the way, we notice is now completed and ready for occupation.

The acceptances for the Dunedin Cup, which is to be run in the latter end of March, are as follow:—Lurline, 9st 9lb; Tamburini, 9st 2lb; Calumny, 8st 12lb; Atlas, 8st 2lb; Papapa, 8st; Yattarina, 7st 10lb; Gossip, 7st 9lb; Castaway, 7st 8lb; Parawhenua, 7st 6lb; Butterfly, 7st 4lb; Defamer, 7st 2lb; Banjo, 7st; Templeton, 6st 12lb; Earl of Lynne, 6st 8lb; Verbena, 6st 8lb; Rowina, 6st 8lb; Spritsail, 6st 5lb; Baroness Burdett, 5st 9lb; Nelly King, 5st 9lb.

Amongst the applications for the secretaryship to the Auckland Acclimatisation Society, was the following terse and pithy epistle:—"I see that you are requiring a secretary for the Auckland Acclimatisation Association; I beg to tender my services, assuring you that I should suit it, and that it would suit me. I have no testimonials to offer, and my chief qualification is the fact that from boyhood I have taken a deep interest in the habits of birds, beasts, and fishes, and what I don't know can easily find out. —I am &c., —"

At the last Waste Land Board meeting, Mr Clark made an important suggestion. He said that it appeared to him that the Government had power, in procuring large blocks open for sale, to arrange it that such blocks should be partly taken up on deferred payments and partly on immediate payments. Doing this would prevent many of these fine blocks of land getting into the hands of one person. Mr Strode said that, though this had not hitherto been done, yet he did not think there was anything in the Act to prevent Mr Clark's suggestion being carried out. As Mr Hastings was not present, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the matter until next meeting.

The hon. W. J. T. Clarke, the wealthiest person in the Colonies, is dead. It is estimated he leaves over three millions sterling. Deceased was in the 73rd year of his age. For the last four years, Mr Clarke's health has been very critical. Slowly but surely he lost the use of his limbs, till at last he was unable to move in the slightest degree without assistance, and it was found necessary to keep relays of attendants to wait upon him day and night. Mr Clarke's intellect still retained a great portion of its original power, and he attended to the details of his vast business up to within a short period of his death. About a month ago, his position became so critical that his death was looked for daily. He gradually sank, and died on Tuesday afternoon, having been speechless for some time before he died. Mr Clarke was attended throughout his long illness by Dr Motherwell, who for many years been his medical attendant. His family consists of three sons—William John Clarke, of Sanbury; Thomas B. Clarke, of Quorn Hall, Tasmania; and Joseph Clarke, also of Tasmania.

The English cricketers are faring rather badly at the hands of the colonial players. The Stawell match was concluded in two days, and the number of wickets lowered in that time was unparalleled in the history of Australian cricket. The English first innings closed for the small score of 43. The Stawell Twenty-two made 71. The Eleven in second innings made 91, leaving Stawell team only 64 to get, which were obtained with the loss of eleven wickets. G. F. Grace 30, Southerton 14, and Oseroff 13, were the highest and almost only scorers in the second innings of the English. The bowling of Cossick and Conway was splendid. In the single wicket match, the six professionals only scored 2, while Stawell made 29. In the Warrambool match the trial twenty-two scored 69 in their first innings, and the Eleven 104. Jupp played splendidly an innings of 58 (not out); W. G. Grace, 18; McIntyre, 13; Oseroff, 5; while five English players were credited with duck's eggs. Warrambool scored 51 second innings, when the Eleven won in nine wickets. The Eleven play at Sydney next, and at Melbourne on February 19th.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

TUESDAY, 9 a.m.

Messrs Begg and Anderson have made arrangements for a visit from the English Opera, which will open here early in March.

The funeral of Mr Johnson, resident railway engineer at Tokomairiro, who was killed by a fall from his horse, took place on Sunday, and was attended by over 500 people.

Two Chinamen were savagely assaulted by a man named Warren, on Sunday night, the leg of a table being the weapon of assault. Warren has been arrested, and will be brought before the Magistrate this morning.

A celebration of Burns's 114th anniversary was held at the Shamrock Hotel last night, and was attended by about seventy persons.

Florence Colville and Mr Hoskins are to be married at Christchurch to-day.

The chances of getting the Surat afloat are now considered hopeless.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE.

John Salton was charged by Thomas Hall with this offence. Salton was charged with costs of Court, and ordered to apply for the claim in the proper way.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Evan Jones and five others were granted protection for the Leader claim for 60 days, to enable them to cut a road.

Extended Claims.—John Barr and another, one acre in Smith's gully: granted.—Archibald Blue, one acre in Smith's gully: granted.—Archibald Ferguson and two others, three acres in Smith's gully: granted.—John C. Mann and another, two acres on south side Kawarau river: granted.

Tail Races.—Archibald Ferguson and two others were granted a tail-race from their claim in Smith's gully.—John Barr and another were granted a tail-race in Smith's gully.

Main Tail Race.—Owen O'Neill and others' application for Smith's gully to be declared a main tail-race, was objected to by J. L. Moore and others, and Hancock Brothers. After a lengthy hearing, the Warden signified his intention of granting the tail-race from the head of Moore's water-race to the Kawarau. At the same time he would postpone his decision till next Court-day.

Water Race.—John Myers and another were granted four sluice-heads from east side of Umbrella range.

Dam.—Lee Chinn was granted a site for a dam in Dead-horse gully, Luggate.

Residence Areas.—H. W. Joblin was granted one acre three hundred yards east of Roaring Meg.—Edward Barnes was granted one acre in Smith's gully.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

E. Robinson charged R. Robertson with using threatening language. There was nothing disclosed in this case which would warrant the Bench in binding over the defendant to keep the peace. Case accordingly dismissed.

CIVIL CASES.

Anders Olson v. J. Robinson.—£18 18s. 2d. Judgment was given for £12, and costs of Court. D. A. Jolly & Co. v. John Wilson.—£3 12s. 9d. Judgment for full amount, and costs.

POLICE CASES.

Owen Pierce was charged by the Police with allowing his pigs to wander over the flat, to the annoyance and injury of several people residing on the flat. A fine of 12s., with costs of Court, was inflicted upon Mr Pierce.

On Monday, the 29th inst., George Evans was charged before James Corse, Esq., J.P., with drunkenness. Defendant was out on bail, and failed to appear. The bail was ordered to be forfeited.

QUARTZ MINING MEMORANDA.

CARRICK RANGE.

The manager of the Heart of Oak is still driving on the line of reef. He reports no change as yet, but next week he intends cross-cutting to the other vein.

The manager of the Star of the East has about three hundred tons at grass, waiting for the machine to start. Unfortunately, through the pressure of business upon the firm of Kincaid and McQueen, the Star-and-Oak machine has not been able to resume crushing since the holidays, for want of shoes and false bottoms; but they are now on the road, and in a few days the mill will be started.

Both the Star of the East and Heart of Oak directors are very unwillingly compelled to lose the services of Mr S. Williams, who has tendered his resignation as manager of the two companies. During the time he has been in that position, he has given every satisfaction, and the directors will have some difficulty in supplying his place with as good a man. We believe the reason of his leaving is, that he is wished by his partners to be manager of the Young Australian Co., in which he holds a very large interest.

A company has been formed to thoroughly prospect the hill above the Caledonian and Try Again Co.'s claims. These two reefs, besides some leaders that have not yet been worked, are known to run into the hill, and the company intend to drive a tunnel into the hill at a low level to cut these. A contract was taken by Messrs Thomas and Cameron on Saturday to drive the first two hundred feet, and the company expect in this distance to cut at least one of the known lines.

The manager of the John Bull company reports that they will start crushing on Tuesday next, at Mr Logan's machine. There are about seventy tons of stone at grass ready for carting down.

CARRICK WATER RACE.—The manager reports that since the New Year he has only had eight men at work. About a mile and a half of the race that was cut had rock to be taken out, it being found advisable to do the quarrying and blasting apart from the race-cutting. This rock cutting has now been brought up to the end of the race, and the race itself, from Duff's saddle to near the first creek, is quite ready to have the water turned in. In fact, for about half the distance water is now running in it from the small streams along the course of the race. The race, where the water is running, seems all that could be desired; it has a good fall to the mile, and the soakage is comparatively small, considering its size.

BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE CO.—A correspondent sent us the following last week, but too late for insertion. He says:—"The most important item of news this week from the Bannockburn Water Race as far as Smith's Gully. The fact of it having been in course of construction for considerably over three years, and during that time having repeatedly changed hands, until at present not one of the original promoters is interested in it, shows clearly that many difficulties have been overcome that were not at first anticipated, but which are not at all unusual in the arduous undertaking of cutting a race a distance of over twenty miles, as in the present case. The flowing of extra water down Smith's Gully on Saturday last caused quite a sensation among some of the miners in the neighbourhood of Quartzville. Groups of men were seen loitering about the terrace, who have been long anxiously waiting for the water, to commence operations on ground which has lying idle for years for the want of it. The fact of Mr Owen O'Neill having sold his interest in an extended claim of two acres to Mr Charles Blanchford, of Potter's gully, for £50, the claim being almost untied, speaks well for the estimation of the ground in the neighbourhood. I think the present shareholders may congratulate themselves upon being the owners of a very valuable mining property, and they may expect some handsome dividends, and that will lead to more water being brought into the district if at all practicable. The extent of sluicing ground is practically unlimited. The arrival on Saturday evening of Mr G. W. Goodger, accompanied by his son and another gentleman, caused some faces to put on a pleasant look, it having been rumoured that a christening would take place; but upon inquiry it was found that Mr Goodger came out expressly with the guage boxes, and that the christening would be held over till the completion of the race to Pipeclay gully, which will be in about three weeks' time.

CARDRONA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

January 22, 1874.

It is not the most pleasant duty to have to chronicle the events of a district when the writer is aware that it is "gaun down hill scriven." Although unpleasant, however, it may be none the less expedient and necessary. The Chinese have been and are gradually betaking themselves to fresh fields and pastures new—some for Hokitika and some for China. The prosperous state of the country, and the high wages offered by the squatters and contractors, have had the effect of luring away a number of the European miners from the Cardrona,—which, indeed, was quite to be expected; in fact, all mining districts must be suffering from the same cause. The Julius Vogel public works scheme will for the present rather hinder than help the development of the gold-fields; but no doubt, after the completion of the railways, when the labour of a full-fledged navy is only worth 5s. per day, the forsaken claims will be again gladly taken up by the muscle-developed stalwart Brogdenites. The Cardrona escort returns do not, however, show such a falling off as the decrease in population would warrant.

There is nothing particular to note about the deep lead claims, further than that two of them are on considerably better gold than before; and no doubt they will improve now that they are freed of all disturbing elements, such as law suits, &c. The sluicers have as yet plenty of water,—much more than at this time last year. Smith and party are reported to be doing well, in the upper part of the Luggate. Oliver and party, in the Roaring Meg, have commenced hydraulicising for the first time in that quarter, and the results are expected to be very encouraging. At Branch Creek, the Anglo-Saxon and Atlanta companies have just completed washing up, the yield of gold being 520 ounces. The dividend of the latter company was, I am informed, at the rate of £3 a week, and although I believe higher results were anticipated by the shareholders, I cannot see that they have much reason to growl.

The Kirtleburn track was let to Mr Chas. Austin, who is progressing rapidly with its formation. Only three sections are to be proceeded with this season.

The Miners' Association lately sent over a delegate to meet the Gold-fields and Provincial Secretaries at the Arrow, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed sale of one half of the Cardrona commonage; and through his intervention the deletion of the proposed run from the map was effected. In consequence of which, the Cardrona will possess an excellent commonage for great cattle,—a great advantage to any mining district.

What about the price of gold? Now that the miners have apparently enlisted the sympathies and good offices of the Premier and the Superintendent, surely it will not be long before arrangements will be made so that a fair and just price may be obtained for it, and the combinations and machinations of the cent-per-cent. bankers entirely upset.

There is a great want of J.P.'s observable in this as in other districts. Our R.M. occasionally requires to prolong the Court until the "wee short hours ayont the twal." I do not wish to depreciate in any way the valuable services of the three territorial J.P.'s in the district, but seeing that they have as yet never put in an appearance in the Cardrona Court, I fail to see why there should not be a selection made from the mining community, unless it is "tabooed" like some other professions.

BENDIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 7, 1874.

The weather, upon which so much depends, has proved singularly fatal to the mining industry in this district during the past three years, and I am sorry to confess my belief that this year will prove no exception. The water supply is getting alarmingly scant. The prevalence of continuous drying northerly gales, and the want of timely showers, are doubtless the immediate causes of this unwelcome state of things; but the recurrence of a fourth dry season in succession inclines me to the growing belief that our climate is undergoing a serious change. Our seasons, if any such exist, might employ themselves usefully in trying to determine the causes which are leading up to this result, and as "nothing in Nature is all evil," they might be able to show us, logically, that we are to be benefited by the change. Often when hearing miners cursing the dry seasons, I have thought of the above quotation and been tempted to become an apologist for fine weather, but sundry qualms anent dry races and unpaid tucker bills arose and dispelled the Quixotic notion. However, anathematizing the weather will not mend matters, as Nature will have her fling, and there's an end on't, no matter how vehemently we may shout "Hold! Enough!"

Your readers will probably understand from the foregoing that all things here are not quite *coulour de rose*, and in mining matters "your own" can have little to report. The Cromwell Co. continue steadily to bring their rich ore to the light of day, and are erecting a second mill; but the mill has not recommenced crushing,—and indeed this may be indefinitely postponed, as the water at present flowing past the mill will scarcely suffice for five stampers, and is daily decreasing. Having constituted myself a sort of mentor for the district, I take the liberty of advising this company to set about bringing in a water race from the Lindis river for the present mill, and thus render themselves independent of dry seasons to all futurity. It would not really be such an expensive affair, and whether coals for steam power are ever discovered or not, it must in the end prove the cheapest motor. A flying survey and approximate estimate could soon be made, and with such splendid stone awaiting disintegration, I hope they may think it worth while to give my friendly hint a little consideration.

The Lucknow tunnel is being vigorously pushed forward at a better rate of progression than hitherto; and I think it is highly probable, if the present course is continued to be followed, that the reef may be met with in about 26,000 miles or so. A startling statement for shareholders' ears; but my reason for it is that from discoveries recently made by the gentleman who has assumed charge, it appears just within the bounds of probability that the lode has been passed already. What looks extremely like the reef, as last seen in the upper workings, is visible about thirty feet back from the face. However, it is to be subjected to a proper scrutiny, and until I hear the result, I refrain from further criticism; and will only remark for the information of miners (?), that the "underlay" of quartz lodes cannot be depended upon as continuous for one hundred feet, with any certainty, in any quartz reef I have yet met with in Otago. The air pipes, &c., are on the road for this company, and in a week possibly we may expect to see them in full swing.

I believe the Government boring rods have arrived for testing the assumed coal-measures of the Lindis-valley, and will be immediately put into operation. I have little doubt of eventual success rewarding the prospectors, but am of opinion that a proper geological survey made of the locality would possibly save a deal of unnecessary delay and labour. We have a paid Government geologist, why not utilise his services?

An opportunity was afforded last Monday week for a pleasant re-union of our small population, on the occasion of the marriage of our respected host of the Solway, Mr W. G. Smith. His invitation was responded to by nearly all the adult residents. The beauty and the fashion of the place were well represented, as was also that miserable institution, bachelorhood. A very happy night was spent by all parties, and the future happiness of the wedded pair was vociferously and repeatedly drunk, in flowing bumpers of "sparkling." I can only wish that such opportunities may occur a little oftener. "What are the men about?"

PASSING NOTES.

(BY A BANNOCKBURN CORRESPONDENT.)

"Bailey junior" was a precocious lad; but his frolicsome and lively nature and exuberant spirits were not altogether offensive. He possessed some redeeming traits of character, that stood him in good stead, and which had a counteractive tendency against any feeling of uneasiness or displeasure which his mischievousness and precocity might have engendered. Whether the youths of this district have any special virtues to recommend them, I know not; but, in so far as regards the development of what is commonly known as "cheek," there is a considerable number of youngsters in this neighbourhood that would be an over-match for any boy of the Bailey junior type. Their "cheek," in fact, gives them face enough for anything; and they have an easy flow of language of a kind akin to that which gave such renown to the British army whilst in Flanders. Boys will be boys, it is said, but the self-possession and intrusiveness of many,

now-a-days, are symptomatic of a low order of maturity, rather than juvenility. Larrikinism will be rampant a few years hence if parents do not exercise a little more moral restraint. A contempt for age and parental authority is so common with the rising generation, that anyone of a well-ordered mind cannot but help being distressed when looking into the future. Ere many years elapse, parents, not a few in number, will be seen, mayhap, weeping for their children as vehemently as Rachel of old.

"For much drinking is less injurious than too little. Indeed, a slight inebriation now and then is by no means amiss." So, many years ago, said the celebrated Lord Bacon, Humph! what would be said of me, I wonder, if I were to perpetrate such a remark? Conjecturing that Baron Verulam spoke thus from personal experience, I think the flowing bowl that he indulged in must have contained nothing but the luscious and invigorating juice of the grape. Were he alive now, and were he for once (only once) to become "slightly sober" on Colonial beer, I am under the impression that his opinion on the matter would be subjected to a slight modification. I suppose it will be considered high treason on my part to decry Colonial products, but, nevertheless, I don't like the ale of Colonial and particularly district manufacture. I don't like its taste, nor its after-taste, nor yet do I like its bitterness, which smacks not of hops. In short, I don't think it is A1, and might, with profit, be made much better.

Your readers, Mr Editor, will perhaps permit me for once to give my imaginativeness full swing. "As two boys, full of health, fun, and animal spirits, were crossing the bridge at the Bannockburn, they quinned a desire, when on the centre of that structure, to do a little larking. Whilst in the height of their diversions, and being close to the railing, which is of considerable strength, though very open, one of them, suddenly and inconsiderately, gave his companion a violent push, which, dreading to relate..." The rest, Mr Editor, is left to the vivid imagination of your readers, who will probably ejaculate, "Bah! such a thing could never happen." Well, perhaps not; but a boy, even did he resemble in size and rotundity the Wagga Wagga fat boy, could, I imagine, pass through an opening which has proved fatal to a bullock. It is in contemplation, I believe, to obviate the defectiveness herein hinted at; but "delays are dangerous," and although I have no wish to be considered a pessimist, still I like to speak of things as I find them.

The winds that we have been favoured with for the past fortnight or so can scarcely be called "airy nothings";—or perhaps I should have said wind, seeing that it has been blowing from one quarter nearly the whole of the time. Being accompanied with dust, the atmosphere, even here, has been exceedingly gusty, lurid, and uncomfortable. I say, even here, because the people of Cromwell's sufferings must have been far in excess of ours, although we have palpable cause for murmuring in the drying-up of the streams. Water is getting exceedingly scarce, owing to the continuous and searching nature of our boreal visitant. But it is to be hoped that the "blustering railer" will be followed by a downpour, and so gladden the hearts of the water squatters, and miners generally.

Little has been heard or written of John Chinaman lately. He seems to be such a peaceably-disposed, self-contained individual, and pursues the even tenor of his way so inobtrusively, that he is getting to be almost unnoticed. John is not an innovator, and no doubt like others has his faults, but when working for himself he cannot be accused of laziness. Of steady, sober habits, he repairs at an early hour to the scene of his labours, and returns to the shelter of his gunny bags at night with undeviating regularity. And the little trouble he gives to certain functionaries will bear ample testimony that he is to a great extent law-abiding. Certainly, a raid is sometimes made upon him for his miners' right; but why Europeans should escape a surveillance that John is occasionally subjected to, I cannot conceive. But a Chinaman is seldom without money, and John generally manages, after some monosyllabic swearing on his own part, to pay his fine and get his pound's worth of parchment. There is one thing, however, that he is to be commended for, and that is—he is very seldom, if ever, molested in the sum of forty shillings for a certain misdemeanour, which I am sorry to say is—. But comparisons are odious. I am nearly beginning to entertain a respect for John Chinaman.

AN INVENDO.—Diggers are not remarkable for politeness. And, unfortunately, I am what many colonial nymphs of lofty ideas would call "only a common miner." But I think that had I been in Cromwell when his Excellency passed through, I really fancy (if only out of respect for Her Most Gracious Majesty) that I should have lifted my hat, notwithstanding that the brim has lost much of its pristine stiffness.

The Suez mail arrived at the Bluff on Wednesday last. The following items of news are telegraphed:—"Holman Hunt's picture of 'The Shadow of Death' has been bought for £10,000.—The Telegraph Companies announce a reduction of charges on messages to Australia, India, and China.—Garibaldi improves in health, but continues a cripple.—The Vienna Exhibition is a commercial failure; the deficit is £336,000.—Bazaine, at his trial, denied having betrayed France, but declined to appeal against the sentence."

Snobbery in High Places.

The powers, that be appear to entertain somewhat peculiar notions respecting the fitness or otherwise of individuals for the office of Justice of the Peace. It has been a rule almost invariably observed to bestow that honor on the Mayors of Municipalities irrespective of their social rank. The practice is *per se* very questionable, seeing that it is a step in the direction of an elective magistracy, such as exists in the United States, and which, as experience demonstrates, does not work well. But so long as this practice obtains, and is expressly sanctioned by the Municipal Ordinances, the Central Government assume a most invidious task when they take upon themselves to decide as to the social fitness of Mayors for the judicial office.

The people of Cromwell have chosen as their Mayor a citizen of credit and repute. Nothing is alleged against his character; but, sad to relate, he is a butcher! And the Government, in their wisdom, have thought fit to "exercise a discretion in the matter." So at least runs the letter to the Town Clerk, though the "discretion" may be well doubted. "It depends (writes the Under-Secretary) upon the position and occupation of the Mayor, whether he is appointed or not." Character, be it observed, does not enter into the calculation at all. Apparently a man may be an open violator of all the ten commandments, a drunkard, or an immoral reprobate, such as any gentleman would be afraid and ashamed to admit into his family circle. But these are not regarded as disqualifications for a seat on the Bench. No; it is "position and occupation" which are taken into consideration by the Minister of Justice and his colleagues. And they draw the line (hear it, shade of Cardinal Wolsey!) at a butcher!

If this was a huge Pickwickian joke it might cause a smile. As it is a melancholy fact, it excites—and justly excites—indignation. In other municipalities, men not one whit more suitable for the office, nor of higher social status than the Mayor of Cromwell, have been honoured with the coveted J.P.-ship. The people of Cromwell may well ask why the man of their choice has been singled out for such an unprecedented slight.

Would it not be desirable for the Government to publish a list of the "occupations" which will render a Mayor ineligible for the appointment? And also a list of the improprieties which a man may commit without being disqualified thereby.—*Southern Mercury*.

The Price of Gold.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* publishes a memorandum addressed by J. B. Bradshaw to the Superintendent as far back as 1870, which is pertinent to the reduction in the price of gold, which has lately occupied our attention. We condense and make the following extracts from the memo:—

"The question of its price, or value, and quality, is, or should be, regulated by all Governments. The Imperial Government of England has, under various Acts, made such arrangements, so that every person who has gold to sell can get for it its real value. No banking institution is better served than a private person, except the Bank of England. In order that every convenience should be given to the public, the Government has made arrangements with the Bank of England, to purchase all bullion in bar, at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard of twenty-two carat fine. For this consideration the Government undertake to mint gold exclusively for the Bank of England, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per standard ounce of twenty-two carats fine. You will see by this arrangement that the Government of the British Empire has protected the seller of gold from any commercial influence or combination as to its price. This arrangement has been modified of late by the establishment of a branch of the Imperial mint—conducted by Imperial officers—at Sydney; and another branch in course of completion at Melbourne—at which places any person may go direct, and have his gold coined into metallic currency—which shall circulate legally throughout the British Empire—at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard.

"In the United States the Government has established an assay office at New York, and a mint at Philadelphia, for the benefit of the public. The Government of America has admitted the principle of the necessity of regulating the price of the chief measure of value; and, also, that any person (or Government) who, by diminishing its weight, and increasing the proportion of alloy in coin, is a swindler of the worst stamp. It has, therefore, taken the matter into its own hands; and, in order that the officers of the establishment shall be independent, and free from political influences, they are well paid and hold office for life, subject to good conduct and competency. To the assay office of New York every kind of gold is brought to be valued by every conceivable class of persons. The greater portion comes through brokers and banks, but much is brought by miners from California, and by emigrants from every land. The gold having been weighed the depositor takes a receipt for it. This receipt is beautifully engraved, and is signed by a responsible officer of the Government. It is numbered, the weight of the parcel is marked in plain figures and in writing, but no value is marked upon it, as this is the object of assay.

"The next stage of the process is melting. This is called 'deposit melting,' which gives the nett weight of the deposit as bullion free from dirt.

"The next stage is the most delicate. It is the determining of the fineness of the deposit by a very delicate analysis performed on the assay slip. The assayer who performs the assay fills out the report stating the fineness of the gold; and forwards it to the responsible office of the Government, where the necessary calculations are made, and then sent to the Superintendent for his verification. This memo. is made out in tabular form, and printed in crimson. The memo. for the deposit reads as follows:—

No. 1764. Memo. of Gold Bullion deposited in the United States Assay Office, at New York, the 7th day of June, 1870, by John Smith.

Description, Californian—grain; weight before melting, 1110.97 ounces; after melting, 1110 ounces; fineness, 923; value of the gold, £4000.

Deductions for melting, assay, coinage, freight, insurance, duty, &c.: £150. Nett value: £3850. I certify that the nett amount of the above deposit is £3850, payable at the United States Assay office, only on presentation of the receipt of a corresponding date and number heretofore issued.

"Before the American war, there was always a large sum of money on hand at the assay office, so that it could cash the Superintendent's warrant at once. Now, however, the depositor must wait for his money until the bullion is sent to Philadelphia and coined. This takes from twenty to thirty days. This delay is not considered a hardship, as money can always be raised on the warrant.

"I have given you the working of the systems—one in England and the other in America. The American one could be adopted here—with or without an assay office—in connection with the Sydney mint, to which the bar bullion or grain gold could be forwarded by Government for coinage for the depositor. The delay would not be greater than between New York and Philadelphia.

"I may mention that gold in New Zealand varies in quality, not only in each Province and district, but in each stream and tributary. We have gold here worth £4 per ounce, and gold worth only £3 15s. We have gold at Auckland worth £2 10s. per ounce, and gold at Westland worth £4 per ounce. The same variation applies to Australia and America. The banks here have it in their power to give what price they like for gold; and having that power, I am of opinion they buy at a very good margin of profit. Gold, instead of being bought here according to quality, is bought, like potatoes, at what price the purchasers choose to give.

"It was suggested to me some time ago, by one of the superintendents of the Australasian banks, when I was moving in this matter, that an assay office was all that was wanted. I need not tell you that an assay office only tells what you should get, but a mint fixes the price."

In conclusion, Mr Bradshaw says: "If the increase of the value of a production of a country is a benefit to that country, there can be no gainsaying the fact that, to increase the value of gold—an industry which two-thirds of the people of this Province are living on—would be a national benefit."

YIELD OF GOLD.

The *Star* gives the following return as showing the amount of gold produced in Otago during 1873:—

	ozs.	dwt.
Cromwell	19,947	6
Lawrence	19,872	0
Queenstown	17,692	3
Mount Ida	15,574	13
Switzers	11,585	4
Blacks	10,584	3
Arrow	10,312	4
Teviot	6,400	7
Alexandra	6,284	1
Clyde	5,690	0
Woolshed	4,981	9
St. Bathans	4,921	2
Cardrona	4,633	4
Waikahuna	4,077	2
Waipori	2,057	18
Palmerston	846	14
Total	145,459	19
Total for 1872	161,024	14
" 1871	158,115	17
" 1870	151,537	15
" 1869	155,044	0
" 1868	156,232	0

According to a contemporary, his Worship of Christchurch wears a dress of the following description:—"The robe is composed of purple velvet, with a train of eighteen inches, trimmed with ermine, and lined with amber-colored silk, and large open sleeves. The band or collar is made of black velvet edged with handsome gold braid, and four gold stars on breast of same, and attached to the point is the city coat of arms, embroidered in gold and silver, with gold border. The first link of a chain is also appended to the coat of arms, the intention being to add the links of the preceding Mayors. The cap is made of the same velvet, with gold buttons and ermine border." There are no bells on the cap as far as we can learn.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALBOYS' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[1877.]

Life in New Zealand.

The following letter, under the above heading, appears in a late issue of the *Somer- set County Gazette*. The writer is a well-known resident:—

Sir,—I see in your *Gazette* two letters from New Zealand, giving a very flattering account of that country. If the persons who wrote those letters believe all they state, I can say they will find their mistake by the time they have been in the colonies as long as I have. I left Taunton, nineteen years ago for Australia, and have had a good deal of trouble since I left the old land. But, thank God! I am getting on pretty well at present. I have not the least doubt that this country is the best in the world for wages. In the Cromwell mining districts men get about £3 per week, and women from 15s. to 20s., with rations. Living is dear at the gold-fields—bread, 1s. the four-pound loaf; beef and mutton, 6d. per pound; butter, 1s. 6d. to 2s., and everything else in proportion; and it is not true about everyone making a fortune. Some do very well, and everyone may earn a good living and save a little besides. It is quite true that people are all free in this country—no bowing or scraping. Jack is as good as his master, and quite right, in my opinion. Of course people bow to one another out of common politeness, and people dress well, especially the women.—I am, &c.,

ISAAC WINPENNY ESCOTT.
Cromwell, Otago, N.Z., July 22, 1873.

Something Like a Row.

One of those unhappy differences which occasionally occur in certain districts of the United States led recently to the death of a father, and it is to be feared of his son also, the latter only thirteen years old, but a child of no ordinary promise. It seems that about noon on Sunday, the 31st ult., at Independence, in Missouri, a gentleman known as "Jim Crow Chiles" made himself very disagreeable in the streets of that city, and among other eccentricities of conduct slapped the face of Deputy-Marshal Peacock. The result of this slap is, briefly stated, as follows:—"Peacock drew his cane and struck Chiles a blow which staggered him back, and the two men clenched and engaged in a desperate struggle. During this struggle Chiles's revolver fell to the ground, and about the same time young Chiles fired a shot, which took effect upon Deputy-Marshal Peacock; then young Peacock drew a revolver and shot Jim Crow Chiles in the back; young Chiles shot young Peacock in the leg; young Peacock shot young Chiles in the breast, and the older Peacock shot Jim Crow Chiles through the head, the ball entering the cheek, crushing through the brain, and coming out at the back of the head, killing him almost instantly. Another shot, by whom fired is not known, wounded Marshal Farrow in the breast." The scene which followed all this firing, says the *New York Herald*, "almost beggars description." Young Peacock mounted a horse and rode rapidly away, while his father and Chiles and young Chiles "were wallowing in each other's gore." Then Mrs Chiles and all the rest of the family came and "knelt over the prostrate bodies of the husband and father, son and brother," rending the air with their cries. Jim Crow Chiles, as before stated, was dead. Young Chiles was shot through the lungs, and no hope is entertained of his recovery. Deputy-Marshal Peacock was shot in the spine, and if he lives, which is doubtful, will be disabled for life. Young Peacock was shot in the leg, and after riding a short distance fell from his horse through loss of blood, and Marshal Farrow was a bullet in his breast, and is in an uncomfortable condition. Poor Chiles, although he has killed several men at different times, was sincerely lamented, for when excited, he was a "whole-souled gentleman," and it is feared his many friends will never rest until they have avenged his death. Young Chiles, it is said, partook of his father's fearless nature, and his words to his brother, as he fell mortally wounded, were, "Sollie, take care of mother and the horses if we both die." The event has, for the moment, cast quite a gloom over society in Independence.

Chinese Gamblers in Mauritius.

Sometimes after losing his ready cash a Chinaman will stake his stock and trade—and lose. I remember an instance of this reckless gambling mania. A shop close to my house was owned by a very respectable Chinaman, a quiet fellow, who had his place well stocked with groceries, wines, &c., and owned one assistant, a boy of about twenty, as quiet and steady as his master. For a few days his shop was shut, much to the inconvenience of his neighbours; and on inquiry, I found it was the annual festival, and both master and man had attended it. At length Mr Lung Fo re-opened, but, to everyone's astonishment, he was busy sweeping out his shop, and weighing out charcoal and lard to the customers, while the youngster sat leisurely smoking his pipe and making up the day-books. It appeared that they had been gambling from the time they left home. Lung Fo had lost to his servant all his money, his whole stock and house; and then having nothing more wagered himself, and if he lost he was to be the servant of the other—and he did lose. But there was no appearance of triumph on the boy's face; master and servant reversed their places with the most perfect sang froid.—"Sub-Tropical Rambles," by Nicholas Pike.

No Irish Need Apply.

The following letter from Dr Bakewell to the Honorary Secretary, St. Joseph's Lodge, Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, Dunedin, is published in the *Dunedin Star*. It sufficiently explains itself:—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., giving me, on the part of the St. Joseph's Lodge, three months' notice of the termination of our agreement. I shall be most happy to dispense with the notice and give up the Lodge as soon as you can make other arrangements for medical attendance, and pay me what will be due from the end of last quarter.

"Had your letter terminated with giving me the required notice, I should have had nothing further to say; but as the second paragraph states that the reason for the notice is Mrs Bakewell's advertisement for an English or Scotch servant, I must tell you that I consider this a most impertinent and unwarrantable interference in my domestic affairs.

"I never interfere with my wife in the engagement and management of her servants, and I will not allow any man or set of men to do so, whether they call themselves members of the Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, or by any other combination of adjectives.

"Let me advise the members of St. Joseph's Lodge to mind their own business and leave women to attend to the affairs of the kitchen.—I am, &c.,

"R. W. BAKEWELL, M.D."

An Amusing Incident.

A Maori and a Chinaman engaged in an encounter of wits the other day, on the Port Chalmers Railway Pier. The men were types of their respective races. On the one hand, the Maori, with tattooed features and haughty bearing; on the other, the Mongol, low-browed and crafty of look, with shaven crown and pendent pigtail. The Maori was no other than W. Potiki, well-known at the Port; whilst the Celestial was one of those who left yesterday for the land of their fathers in the barque Hadda. The meeting was brought about casually. Potiki, decked out in gorgeous array, with bell-topper on head, was walking up the Pier with a medical friend, and meeting two or three Chinamen who seemed to be impressed by his appearance, patronisingly addressed one of them thus:—"Ha, John Chinaman, so you are going home, eh?" To which the Chinaman replied not; but after eyeing his interrogator for a minute or two, marched up to him, and placing his fingers on the tattooing on Potiki's face, remarked contemptuously, "What good that, eh?" Replied the Maori, straightening himself up while his eyes flashed indignantly, "That welly good joke," and then came the retort quick and sudden, as with a sweep of his arm he knocked the Chinaman's hat off, and seizing his pigtail, whirled the Celestial round, at the same time shouting gleefully, "But what good this, eh?" The Chinaman, eyed his antagonist askance, picked up his hat, and silently marched off, leaving Potiki in possession of the field.—*Daily Times*.

Climatic Effects of the Blue Gum.

M. Ombert, who has watched the result of planting the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or common blue gum, in Algeria, writes as follows:—"Within two or three years, they completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of the colony. A few years later, its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in different parts of Algeria. At Pondook, twenty miles from Algiers, a farm situated on the banks of the Hamiz, was noted for its extremely pestilential air. In the spring of 1867, about 13,000 *Eucalypti* were planted there. In July of the same year, the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case occurred; yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then, complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighbourhood of Constantina, the farm of Ben Machydlin was in equally bad repute; it was covered with marshes both in winter and summer. In five years, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. At the factory of the Gue de Constantine, in three years, a plantation of *Eucalyptus* has transformed twelve acres of marshy soil into a beautiful park, whence fever has completely disappeared. In the island of Cuba, this and all other paludean diseases are fast disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station-house at one of the ends of a railway viaduct in the department of Var was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year; forty of these trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line."

An amusing story is related in the *Sporting Gazette* respecting certain proceedings at the War Office. One of the clerks, in the exuberance of his animal spirits, fastened several yards of string to an umbrella, and then set up the article in the doorway of a public staircase to watch the result. In the course of half an hour about a dozen different persons saw the umbrella, and after a furtive glance around marched off with it, until suddenly pulled up short by the string, when a roar of laughter from invisible spectators greeted the discomfiture of each who had thus given way to temptation.

The Surat Enquiry.

In the Mayor's Court on Tuesday last, judgment was given in the Surat enquiry. Mr Strode read the judgment. After summing up the facts of the case, it is stated as the opinion of the Court:—

That the master was most blameable—

1. In starting from London with his ship in an unseaworthy condition, inasmuch as he had not provided himself with detail charts of the coast of New Zealand.

2. In not taking when he made the New Zealand coast, to which he and his officers were strangers, and when night was setting in, the necessary steps to determine his position with accuracy, not even consulting the "New Zealand Pilot," which work he had on board.

That the master and chief officer were most blameable—(1) in making no effort to lessen the leak; (2) in allowing to pass by, at a time when there was eight feet of water in the hold, the steamer Wanganui, whose services they could easily have secured.

That the master, chief officer, and second officer, were most culpable—(1) In rendering themselves by insobriety after the vessel struck and before she was beached, quite unfit for the performance of their duties. (2) In making no effort after the beaching of the vessel and landing of the passengers (all of which was effected at 11 a.m., the day being fine) to save the immigrants' effects.

It is then decided—

That the certificate of competency of Edmund Joseph Johnson, as master, be cancelled; the certificate of competency of Abram Forshaw, as master, be cancelled; and the certificate of competency of Edward Hasselton, as second mate, be suspended for the term of two years from the 20th day of January, 1874.

Immigration.

Mr Vogel, speaking at the dinner given to him at Oamaru on Saturday evening, is reported to have made the following interesting remarks:—"They would learn with satisfaction that he had that day received a telegram stating that among the immigrants per Mongol there were a large number of agricultural labourers, and that by the same vessel there was coming out to the Colony Mr Joseph Holloway, who is described as the right-hand man of Mr Arch, whose name was so well known in connection with the movement which had sprung up in Great Britain for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourers. Mr Arch was now in Canada, where he was receiving great attention from the Governor of the Dominion; the object of his visit being to ascertain the inducements presented by that country as a field for immigration. He believed Mr Arch had not found it so suitable as he expected, and it was very satisfactory to learn that Mr Holloway was now on his way to this Colony with a view of seeing for himself the inducements it offered as a home for the class he represented—the very class in which the Colony stood in need. The Colony would have, after all, to stand or fall as a field for immigration on its own capabilities—and it possessed enormous capabilities. As compared with Canada, it possessed an immense advantage in respect of climate, as human labour could be carried on all the year round, while in Canada the same labour must be suspended for months. Again, as compared with the Australian Colonies, New Zealand offered many advantages in respect of its climate, its non-liability to periodical disasters, and its immense sea-board; advantages the possession of which were destined to place her in the foremost position of the Australasian group."

Cadetships.

The Commissioner of Customs has resolved to engage the services of well-educated youths as "cadets." So says our *Dunedin Telegraph* Agent. The meaning of this is that a number of well educated young men of respectable families are to be allowed to do the work of the Customs Department throughout the Provinces of the Colony, for which they will receive pay about equal to that given to a runner-boy for a newspaper, or a lad engaged to deliver parcels or to carry messages for a drapery establishment. Parents will look upon these cadetships as being highly respectable, the appointment promising in the very distant future a miserable annual stipend upon which to maintain a spurious gentility. The salary of these cadets we are informed will range from £10 to £50 per annum. And it is by the use of such cadetships that the Colony is deprived of young blood to open up the interior, whilst our towns and cities become over crowded by surplus respectability being encouraged to hang about the doors of Government offices, supplicating that kind of patronage which can only be obtained at the sacrifice of much independence and feeling.—*New Zealand Herald*.

Holloway's Pills.—Cure for indigestion.—Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the cause of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing, and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise in the ears and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system.

Meddling Saints.

(Liberal Review.)

The Meddling Saint has a fondness for visiting the houses of the working classes. Children fly as she approaches, for she is one of the great terrors of their young lives; and mothers put on their worst air when they see her, for they know that they are "in for a right-down good talking-too." She enters a house with a firm and resolute bearing and an expression of countenance which indicates that nothing short of personal violence, or fear thereof, shall make her depart with her mission unfulfilled. Unheeding the coldness of her reception, she at once sets to work upon the task which she has come to perform. She discovers that the floor wants washing, that the room is untidy, and that the housewife herself is decidedly slatternly in appearance. Upon these facts comments are freely made, and if she to whom they are addressed displays irritation, she is reminded of certain dire consequences which must ensue if she persists in her wicked ways. Having had her say in hard, metallic, unsympathising voice, about that which meets her eye, the Meddling Saint institutes a severe cross-examination of her unhappy victim. What are the wages of her husband, independent of over-time, and how much extra pay is he in the habit of getting? Does he drink? If so, how much does he spend in liquor? How many times a week are the family enabled to have meat? How is it that they do not come to church? These are some of the many queries which are invariably put, and from the answers given one conclusion is invariably drawn, viz., that whatever trouble the family visited may be in, it is entirely owing to their misconduct. At the same time the Meddling Saint, in the true spirit of Christian Charity, does something for them. She supplies them with a tract; or, if she be in a more than ordinarily generous mood, with a couple, of a sort which she is able to buy at a few coppers per hundred. Not only will she act in this astoundingly generous manner, but she will talk to the children, holding them spellbound by her graphic account of the lake of liquid fire into which they will surely be plunged if they do not reform. A comaraderie may be in the last throes of poverty, and she will contemplate them unmoved. She has a conscientious objection—which is all the stronger because it is conscientious—to put her hand into her purse and help those whom she sees are in distress. It is her opinion that the lower classes should be taught to be independent and self-reliant, and while professing herself ready to go through fire and water to assist them to emerge from their spiritual degradation, she seems to imagine that they should be left to scramble out of their condition of social misery as best they can. If their tales of empty fire-places, and of months which are crying in vain for food, are more than usually startling, in rare and exceptional cases she may cause something practical to be done. But the charity is doled out in a hard, unfeeling manner, and the recipients have to go through so many degrading forms in obtaining it, that a feeling of bitterness instead of thankfulness towards the donors is engendered in their hearts. Her peculiar mission, as understood by herself, is to advise and extort, rather than act. It is her business to go to people when they are up to the hilt in misery, begat by poverty and imprudent habits, and, after dragging from them, bit by bit, the story of their woes, to tell them that they ought to thank God that things are no worse, and that they are not clastised as they deserve to be, and to return praise for the many mercies which have been vouchsafed them. It is not surprising that she is sometimes rudely treated, and it is difficult to participate in her frequently expressed surprise and horror at the fact that husbands do not always display the same capacity for listening, with some degree of patience, to her as do wives—that, indeed, on the contrary, occasionally, when fired by drink or exasperated by what she has said, they rudely order her out of their homes. Not even the presence of death can awe the Meddling Saint. She has a passion for tearing open partially healed wounds, and for touching upon tender chords of the weeping hearts of those who live and are sad because they whom they love have gone to their last account. She will probe the soul of those whom she fastens upon until each harrowing detail she seeks after lies revealed before her unfeeling gaze, all the time being oblivious of the keen anguish of those upon whom she is operating. Indeed, she revels in the midst of deep trouble with an unctuous, if subdued, satisfaction, which is more than sufficient evidence of the grossness of her nature. Of course she essays the task of comforter. When she has roused people to a pitch of frenzy by the manner in which she has gloated over each detail of their misery, she talks trite platitudes about "submission," "trials being for our good," "that it is a sin to mourn over them," and that "thanks ought to be returned to Him who sent them"—sentiments very proper and very true, no doubt, but which, enunciated by her and under the circumstances indicated, are calculated to raise a demon, rather than an angel, in the breasts of those to whom they are addressed.

At the last Waste Lands Board meeting, a letter was read from the Town Clerk of Cromwell requesting that certain sections in blocks LX., LXVII., LII., LVI., LXXIX., VIII., LXIII., XXXIX., L., XII., LXXVII., XXXV., of that township, be withdrawn from sale, with the view of granting them to the Corporation.—It was recommended that the sections referred to should be withdrawn temporarily, pending a resolution to be transmitted to the Provincial Council by the Government, if the Government think fit.

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THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

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THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

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THEYERS AND BECK, BREWERS, ALEXANDRA.

Patent Medicine

Manhood and the Vigour of Youth Restored in Four Weeks.

DR RICORD'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE restores Manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising, in FOUR WEEKS. Failure is impossible, if taken according to the printed directions, which are very simple, and require no restraint or hindrance from business.

This invaluable remedy affords relief, and permanently cures all who suffer from wasting and withering of the Nervous and Muscular Tissues, Spermatorrhoea, and all Urinary deposits, which cause incapacity and degeneracy, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system; regenerating all the important elements of the human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his most sacred obligations.

In Cases at 12s; or Four Quantities in one, 36s. If by Coach, 2s 6d extra.

To be had of Dr Ricord's agents for New Zealand,

MESSRS L. BARCLAY & CO., Stafford-street, Dunedin.

(Next door to the Provincial Hotel); And may be obtained in every Province, from all chemists.

Parcels packed securely, and free from observation, sent to any part of New Zealand, on receipt of post-office order or stamps.

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—SPERMATORRHOEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

DR L. L. SMITH has devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously in England he was the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and fished in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quackeries is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and blood-poisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at

182, COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE, Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence of the Governor.)

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so packed as to avoid observation.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throat.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! All may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as 'everish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throat
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand) 7

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